

Hon. Secretary of State

American Recorder.



"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

VOL. VIII]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1823.

[NO. 415.]

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Since the close of the last session of Congress, very little has been published of the conjectures and opinions of members of that body on the popularity and relative prospects of the most prominent pretenders to the next Presidency. But in the absence of this imposition, which has been practised upon the people to a vexatious and imprudent extent, we now have the cogitations and prophetic visions of such editors of newspapers as have pledged themselves to the support of some favorite candidate. In the mass of papers which we are weekly receiving from all parts of the Union, it is not uncommon for us to find calculations, by which it will appear that Mr. Adams will succeed by nearly an unanimous vote;—Mr. Crawford, 'to a dead set,' will be nominated by a Congressional caucus, and *ergo, he must be elected*;—Mr. Calhoun has all *South Carolina, Alabama, one half Maryland and Pennsylvania*, and if, and if New York and the New England states should support him, *why*,—no man in his senses can doubt of his success;—while Mr. Clay has already an overwhelming majority in his favor, and of course every other candidate is in the back ground!!!

The weakness and folly displayed in this grand political drama, has never been exceeded since Republican institutions and the rights of man have been in fashion. The rapid succession of new views and new characters, has ceased to amuse, until it has become irksome to the public, and unworthy the dignity and high character of the plot. The truth is, there are so many contending for the prize, we should not be disappointed if two-thirds of the competitors were hissed off the stage; long before the closing scene. There has been too much deception already practised, too much *stage effect*, ever to go down with the people. Political comedy does not accord with the gravity of the nation, and will be scrutinised with all that vigilance which detects deception, and that energy which always triumphs over imposture. The American YEOMANRY are intelligent and discerning, and will not be trifled with.

As mere "lookers on," we have marked the progress of the several candidates, in their struggle for the first office in the nation. We have viewed the ebbing and flowing of that tide of envy and bitterness which agitates the political ocean, alternately indicating a tempest, and gently subsiding into an ominous calm. We have observed the cunning management of some, and the daring impudence of others; while they urge upon the states the separate merits of their respective favorites;—and we have witnessed with pride and pleasure, the stern, inflexible independence of the people, in combating every attempt to defraud them of their highest prerogatives, through the intrigues and corruption of Legislative usurpation.

We should not have particularly noticed these things, at this time, if we had not observed *Ohio* transferred from candidate to candidate with as little ceremony as a mercantile man negotiates a bill of exchange before it becomes due, or even accepted by the drawer. The equivocal result of the Legislative Caucus at Columbus, last winter, has somewhat puzzled the *knowing ones* of the East, and truly, among strangers, it is not surprising, as it was admirably calculated to answer the double purpose of deception and embarrassment. Ohio, notwithstanding that disgraceful attempt to prostrate her influence in the Union, by a premature pledge, remains free and unshackled, and we have no doubt will continue so, until she can unite her exertions with those of other states, in some nobler commerce than that of trafficking with political demagogues, in the odious character of an Office Broker.

PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUS.

In pursuance of public notice, and a resolution passed at a meeting of Democratic Republicans on the 5th ultimo, a numerous meeting of the citizens of Cecil county, convened at the Court House, in Elkton, on the 4th of September, inst. for the purpose of instructing their representative to Congress, upon the subject of the next presidential election, when *Frisby Henderson, Esq.*

was called to the Chair, and *Henry Hollingsworth* appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting the election of the Chief Magistrate of our Government is the unalienable and constitutional right of the people of the United States.

And, where a nomination of a presidential candidate by the members of Congress, assembled in caucus, is entirely at variance with the free and unbiased exercise of the process, by which the constitution ordains that the primary election of the Executive shall be effected; as the constitutional provision for the primary election of President intends, that, the same shall be made by a numerical expression of the unbiased sense of the people; as the eventual process of electing him by Congress, is only a contingency intended to supply the deficiencies of the first; and the constitution contemplates the primary mode of election as the best, and the eventual as only to be resorted to in case it does not succeed; and public opinion being the best source from which the presidential election can flow, it is highly necessary, that it should exert itself unbiased by the extraneous influence of caucus obstruction; and untrammeled by the officious dictation of the individuals of any pre-established, or self-created body, in order that it may remain pure, and be fairly ascertained; as a congressional caucus nomination is calculated, & expected to produce a powerful effect upon public opinion, and to warp it so as to meet the views and interests of those who make it, is certain, otherwise it would not be made, and it must in almost every instance, have the effect of obtruding the caucus favorites upon public opinion, to a sufficient extent to defeat the election of other candidates, and obtain for them, the number of votes from the electors, requisite to qualify them for receiving their elections from the members of Congress, when the right to choose shall devolve upon them, in contravention to the true spirit and meaning of the constitution, which frowns upon such officious interference by declaring, that no senator, representative, or other person, holding a place of trust, or profit, can be of the number of electors of President; and the good effects of this constitutional disqualification, as well as the design of the constitution, to elect the President by the state electors, are entirely perverted, and destroyed, if the members of Congress, by means of caucus nominations, exercise an influence sufficient to prevent the electors from electing the President, and then choose their favorite, in pursuance of a preconcerted arrangement among themselves; and no good reason exists for the continuance of such a dangerous and preposterous assumption of power by the member of Congress; for, although, they may nominate a candidate a candidate whose worth and public services, may secure his election by the electors without the interference of Congress, nevertheless, such a nomination is but a matter of option with the members of the caucus, & it is much to be feared, that the next presidential caucus, will demonstrate that they also can, & will, nominate a candidate, who is held in comparatively low estimation by his countrymen, and whose undue influence, together with theirs will only be sufficient to enable him to procure a number of electoral votes (which though the smallest on the list) will be large enough to give them the power of choosing him; and as the exercise of unauthorized influence always conceals itself at first, under the plausible disguise of recommendation, till time and practice reconcile it, when it assumes the resistless nature of precedent, and becomes law; as the constant tendency of the most populous branch of our government, is to an extension of the sphere of its own activity; and the only definite and precise boundaries by which its operations can be confined, are those prescribed for it by the constitution; and, whereas also, for the reasons above stated, congressional caucuses upon presidential elections, are calculated to forestall public opinion, and introduce to the notice of the people, political intriguers, whose public services or private worth, do not entitle them to their support, or confidence, and whose only hope of exaltation to the Presidency, depends upon the interest they can create through the members of

Congress, by promises of presidential patronage; therefore.

Resolved, That, our representative in Congress be, and hereby is, instructed not to enter into any congressional caucus on the subject of the Presidential election, during his term of service.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, countersigned by the Secretary, and published in the "Elkton Press."

FRISBY HENDERSON,

Chairman.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH, Sec'y.

From the Carolina Observer.

As the Presidential Question is one of great moment to the people of North-Carolina, in common with those of the other states, we should endeavour, by some means to ascertain the relative standings of the several candidates for that station, in this state, that he, who is the choice of the people of North-Carolina, may receive her undivided vote: and the call for this measure gains additional weight, from the consideration, that there is a possibility, at least, if not a probability, that the election will devolve upon Congress.

Each of the three most prominent candidates for the Presidency is said, by his friends to be the favorite of the people. The Raleigh Register and the Milton Gazette pronounce Mr. Crawford the choice of this state; while the Star and W. Carolinian declare the same of Mr. Calhoun. Among so many contradictory declarations, how are we to ascertain who is the choice of the people? The following method is submitted to the consideration of the people: At the ensuing election for electors, let each voter write on the back of his ticket the name of the person whom he wishes elected. Should the election devolve upon Congress, the members of that body representing this state, after having ascertained the will of the state in that particular, will give a vote expressive of that will; and thus the people will still have some voice in electing their Chief Magistrate, as it is right they should have.

A. mel is his resource, and drinks his poison. Such practice I have often witnessed; such

practice is common; such practice I have pursued, and such practice I now regret having pursued. I saw it justified as far as my judgment enabled me to apply it, in my text books, from the lips of eloquent professors, in the daily practice of the most experienced amongst us. To this plan I enter my feeble protest. It is ruinous—it is destructive—it prostrates the vital energies, and exposes the system in a most unprotected way to the violence of the malady, and to all reactions of debility and disease. My practice has furnished me with fears that shall forever guard me against this rule. I give Calomel in bilious fever when I have reason to dislike the condition of the bowels; this I repeat if their contents are obviously crude and hurtful. In addition to this I call in various other auxiliary means of depletion, such as the lance and the like. And by these means I seldom fail bringing about a crisis or condition well suited to the use of barks and other tonics. It will not answer for men to pursue cathartic measures to too great an extent. Nothing is more pernicious, in my opinion, to the welfare of the sick than to observe towards them a dogmatical precision in giving bark alone, when the fever is off; such conditions are too seldom obtained. Fever is a debilitating disease; nor can the system sustain its ravages one moment without. Under this impression, I am in the constant habit of giving bark, especially when united with snake root, in conditions of the system that would be pronounced absurd by most physicians. With my remedy combining in this way the tonic and sudorific powers, I have generally seen fevers abate, a moisture ensue, and the most delightful composure follow; if, however, it fails of producing such an effect, it is with much hesitation that I again resort to Calomel. would sooner try the warm bath or the cold bath where there is full evidence of a susceptible condition, or refrigerant cathartic powders; and, above all, blisters over the region of the stomach and liver, and on the extremities. Such is the course of practice which I now pursue. Proselyted from my former adherence to the great Sampson of the *materia medical*, as suited to all conditions, I now use it as a preliminary step to the introduction of such remedies as tend to invigorate and restore.—

Since this revolution, I practice with better success, and am more deeply impressed with a consoling belief, that I am much less likely to do injury. The errors which I have committed previous to its adoption are numerous, and my heart is alive to very many disconcerting sympathies when I reflect that there are men now hidden in the silence of the tomb, whose departure from this world, for all I know, may have been hastened by my Calomel. But I invoke the forgiveness of my Esculapian ancestor, whose guardian spirit has at least inspired me with less dangerous theories; and am resolved, as a medical man, not on slight grounds to hazard the dignity and usefulness of his profession by giving Calomel too much. And I also call on medical men to scrutinize their partialities, and try their validity. This I do in the name of all those who have been injured by the remedy, and of all those who long ere now have fallen its untimely victims; such evils are dishonorable to the medical flag; such results are alike derogatory to the philosopher and the physician.

KNIPPERHAUSEN.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Beaufort County on the 27th Aug. inst. a negro man who calls himself Joshua Lee, and that he was purchased on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, near Snow Hill by Robert Martin living in Rockingham County, North Carolina—say that he left said Martin in Chester County, South Carolina. He is of yellow complexion, large full eyes, soft voice, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 32 years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

STEPHEN OWENS,

Washington, Sept. 5, 1823.—409f.

Foreign News.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 2.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Lalla Rookh, captain Stewart, in the short passage of 23 days, we have received our files of London and Liverpool papers to the 7th ult.

We discover nothing later from Cadiz than what we received per our last Havana papers. That city was still full of provisions and genuine spirit.

A regular account of the siege of and gallies from Barcelona, is given in the London Morning Chronicle of the 4th of Sept. but nothing later than what we gave yesterday.

In the siege of Cadiz, the Fr. have got no farther than they did in the Peninsular war, viz. to the possession of the Trocadero battery.

Private letters from Paris state that every hope of a pacific settlement of the Spanish war, had vanished.

The complexion of affairs generally, is that of decided hostility to any overtures of peace, while a French foe remains in the territory.

It appears that the new European congress is to meet at Milan.

It appears that the Sp. constitutionalists have entered France.

It is stated on high authority, that 100,000 piasters were offered at Cadiz to Galiano, the deputy to the cortes, to gain his opinion in favor of the reforms to be effected in the Spanish constitution. He refused the bribe.

The municipality of Bilboa have addressed a formal memorial to the Madrid regency, piously praying this shadow of power to reinstate forthwith the inquisition, which according to them, is one of the greatest blessings of which a country can boast.

After the outrages the Spanish government and people have received from the French, the influence and guarantee of England alone could have bro't about a compromise; and of this, there is not at the present the smallest likelihood.—The advice of the British Cabinet was rejected by France in the outset, and it is not likely that it will again be tendered. The issue of the contest is consequently left to them and in the interval it is expected that the Spanish people, seeing the dilemma in which they and their government are placed, will exert themselves, and save their national honor.—A gentleman who left Cadiz about the 1st of last month, writes from Gibraltar, that whatever may be the disposition to negotiate on honorable terms, and thro' the medium of England, nothing can be more firm and general than the determination not to submit to the smallest humiliation; and that as to the means of defence they are abundant. Ample preparations have been made, and the stock of provisions on hand will carry them on the approaching season, when they can bid defiance to French blockade.

The French, therefore, in their present situation, have only to commence their "formal investment and bombardment," whic they have so often threatened on paper, and for this purpose, we understand, they have prepared themselves with 400 Portuguese artillerymen, politely sent them from Lisbon, together with a quantity of warlike stores. This is not to be wondered at, when we reflect on the ascendancy the French have already gained at the court of Lisbon, through the active agency of Pamplona; but we cannot conceive, our government will view this breach of neutrality with indifference. The ascendency the servile party have gained in Portugal, through the medium of a faction, is not very secure, and this interference and direct co-operation must eventually implicate them with the Spaniards, whatever is the issue of the present contest.

MADRID, AUG. 21.

A Colonel of Ballasteros' Staff, writing to one of his friends, says, "there is a suspension of arms until the 24th; if the French do not by that time make some arrangement with those who are in Cadiz, the war will continue."

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.

SPAIN.

The transactions at Cadiz are chiefly interesting as respects the negotiations which were thought to be in progress.

An extraordinary courier has arrived from Madrid, bringing intelligence to the 2d ult.—Nothing important had occurred in that capital, but the news received through it from Cadiz is of great importance. His Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme, will be remembered, arrived at Port St. Mary on the 16th.—On the following day he proceeded with the business of his mission. He despatched Col. Lahitte, one of his aides-de-camp, with a flag of truce and a despatch to Cadiz. The despatch was addressed immediately to the King. The Col. was told that he could not be admitted to see the King, to transact any business or carry on any communication whatever with him, except through the usual medium of his responsible advisers. Col. Lahitte being thus disappointed in his original purpose, and unable to execute his first instructions, requested to see the Governor of Cadiz.

The Governor is Valdez, who, besides having the command of Cadiz, is likewise chief of the permanent commission of the Cortes, appointed on the propagation of that body. It was of course, in his former capacity, that an interview was solicited with him by the agent of the Duke of Angouleme. Valdez, received the duke's aide-de-camp with much civility, and offered, if the letter of his royal highness was intrusted with him, to secure its delivery to his Majesty, or at any rate to acquaint his Majesty with its contents. On this condition the Duke's aide-de-camp left the letter. Its contents are most important. It declares that his royal highness would summon the persons who held his Majesty in captivity to deliver him up; but that if this summons was complied with, his royal highness promised, in the name of the King of France, that his Majesty would in the first place engage Ferdinand VII upon his liberation, to declare a general amnesty, without limitation or exception, to all his subjects; and secondly, that his Majesty, Louis XVIII, could engage Ferdinand VII, to convocate the ancient Cortes of the Kingdom, in order to establish, in concurrence with them, such a scheme of government as the circumstances of his subjects and the light of the age demanded. That these offers might command confidence, his royal highness added, that he and his army would be a guarantee for their fulfillment. The Prince left the King of Spain's counsellors five days to decide on their acceptance or to reject these offers. If at the expiration of that time the king was not liberated, his royal highness declared that he would no longer listen to any terms but unconditional submission, and would immediately commence the attack on the city, in order to bring about a result by force which he did not accomplish by conciliatory overtures. A despatch has since been received from port St. Mary, from which it was supposed that negotiations had commenced. This is, however only a conjecture.

Thus far is certain; the sequel, as follows, is believed, but it is not equally undoubted:

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The reply of Ferdinand to the communication of the Duke d'Angouleme, has been looked for here with great anxiety. It appears that this answer destroys all hopes of arrangement. It was given on the 23d, the last day of the term granted by his His Royal Highness, and, it is said, is couched in very strong language. The King, who wrote it with his own hand, declares, if we are accurately informed,

"1. That he had never ceased to enjoy personal liberty, until the period of the entrance of the French troops into Spain.

"2. That the blood which has been shed in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis XVIII, and all Frenchmen.

"3. That they are responsible before God, for all the evils that may happen either to Ferdinand or his family.

"4. That the King relies confidently, upon the intervention of England.

"This answer was to be communicated to all the ambassadors."

Vigorous proceedings are in consequence in progress towards subduing the place. The grand attack is said to be planned for the day of the anniversary of the fete of St. Louis.—Very French.

FRANCIA RECORDER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1823.

We are gratified in noticing the increase of our population by the influx of strangers.—Some half a dozen young gentlemen were added to the number last night.

It is with regret we learn of the sickness in the surrounding country, and it would appear that as far northward as Philadelphia the towns have been more healthy than the country. We have been generally free of sickness or disease this season in Washington, and it would seem the health of the town has increased of late year.

GOOD NEWS FROM SPAIN.

In addition to the extracts already furnished in our columns by an arrival at Charleston, we add some intelligence received by last night's mail. Advices are received at N. York from Gibraltar to the 3d ult.

The French have been severely handled by the Spaniards in several instances—one of which was an attempt on Cadiz, when the former retired with the loss of many men.

Gen. Lauriston had been defeated also at Tarifa—Corunna which the French accounts, (official bulletins), had declared surrendered, remains faithful to the Constitution.—The cause of Spain our readers will perceive by the following extracts, is quite cheering, and disgrace and defeat in all human probability await the Duke d'Angouleme and his "Holy" forces.

The Brig Catherine Rodgers, arrived in New York, in 30 days from Gibraltar, brings papers of that place of the 2d of September inclusive, from which it appears, that our doubts respecting the surrender of Corunna to the French were well founded, notwithstanding the official bulletin, in the Paris papers, announcing that a convention had been signed on the 14th of August. Corunna as well as Cadiz continued faithful to the Constitution down to the beginning of September. The French had made

some attempts against Cadiz on the 25th of August. But they were compelled to retreat with considerable loss. A meeting of general officers and other persons of rank was about to be held, at which the Duke del Infantado was expected to be present. Nothing is said about the bombardment. General Lauriston's division, which had proceeded to Tarifa, has sustained some loss, which rendered it necessary for him to retire to Algesiras. A private letter, dated Gibraltar, September 3d, states the loss of the French in this repulse at 800 men. The writer adds, "Malaga is in a dreadful state at present—the commander has made a requisition of \$100,000 of the merchants—several who refused to pay, have been sent to prison, among them the American Consul, and several have been shot. The English frigate Tribune is to proceed from here to bring the English merchants from that place."

Sir Robert Wilson left Gibraltar for Málaga on the 2d September; and on the preceding day, Gen. Zayen and the other officers, who had been arrested by Riego and sent on ship board, arrived at Gibraltar.

It thus appears by the latest accounts from the Peninsula, that there is no reason for believing that the French will succeed in their attempt to subjugate Spain. On the contrary, the brave and determined resistance which they meet with in every point, justifies the opinion we have all along maintained, that the enemies of the Constitutional system will fail in their object. Their career of bribery has apparently been arrested, and unless the Duke d'Angouleme is possessed of more skill than the former generals of France, we should be surprised if, in a few days, he had concluded a treaty disadvantageous to those who had placed him at the head of the expedition, or retraced his march across the Ebro. Even. Post.

The following are extracts from the Speech of the King of Spain at the closing of the session of the Cortes.—Verily His Majesty is better employed than in "embroidering Petticoats."

The Address begins with these words:

"Gentlemen Deputies—On this solemn day, in which the present Cortes are closed, my heart is necessarily affected by sensations of different kinds, though still they accord with the circumstances in which the nation is placed."

"Invaded, as our territory is by the most unheard of treachery, on the part of a perfidious enemy who owe their existence chiefly to this magnanimous nation, the world beholds violated in her rights of all countries, and all the principles the most sacred among men.—Pretended defects in our political institution; supposed errors in our interior administrations; a feigned wish to restore tranquility, the disturbance of which is the work of those alone who exaggerate it; affected concern for the dignity of a Monarch, who wishes not to be one, but for the happiness of his subjects—such were the pretexts of an aggression which will be the scandal of posterity, and the blackest spot of the nineteenth century. But hypocrisy, emboldened by her ephemeral progress soon threw off the mask, and discovering all the horror of her views, no longer allows even the most duped to doubt that the only reform that she aims at, is to deprive the Nation of all Independence, of all liberty and of all hope; and that the dignity which she pretends to restore to my crown, consists only in dishonoring me, in exposing my Royal Person and Family, and in undermining the foundation of my throne, to raise herself on its ruins."

He then accuses the French of bribery, and of employing all the crimes of men on their side. He speaks of the defection of Abisbal as the unfortunate cause of the loss at Madrid: and deplores that their base measures are allowed to prevail, and to descend with such force on his deserving subjects.

"But," he continues, "in the midst of these disasters, Spain preserves her magnanimous resolution, and the Cortes, in the closest union with my government, have ever maintained themselves such as they were in the memorable days of the ninth and eleventh of January last. The serenity and wisdom of their deliberation hitherto, amidst such bitterness and danger; the confidence which their patriotism inspires, and the hatred itself with which they are honored by the enemies of the country, are so many proofs that they have deserved well of it." Indefatigable in promoting all the branches of public prosperity, they have issued various decrees that contribute to it, as far as circumstances permit."

He then expresses his thanks for the promptitude with which the Cortes have seconded his efforts for the public good; states that tho' he has withdrawn his charge d'affaires from Lisbon, there is no interruption in the tie of amity between the two nations; expresses a firm belief that Divine Providence will yet interpose to restore peace and preserve the liberties of the nation; and concludes in these words:

"My government shall cease to exist before it take any step contrary to the oaths by which it is connected with the country,

or to what is required by the honor of the nation or the dignity of my crown; and if circumstances shall require it, will seek in an extraordinary Cortes, a safe harbour for the vessel of state. In such a case I will assemble them, always depending upon their zeal and patriotism, and jointly we will travel the path of glory, until peace be obtained at once honorable and worthy of Spaniards and of myself."

At a late public dinner in Liverpool, at which Mr. Hughes the American Charge d'Afairs for Sweden was present, Mr. Canning took occasion to express himself in a very complimentary manner towards that gentleman, and to add his gratification in witnessing the abatement of acrimony & ill will between the two countries (U. States and Great Britain) with his earnest desire for the cultivation of amity and good feeling.

We are pleased to notice this gentleman, who formerly sneered at our Country and the "striped bunting" as he termed our flag, becoming sensible of his errors.

By request.—From the Albion.

LEARNING FOR LADIES.

I should be glad to know, said a learned lady to a gentleman, how learning is incompatible with a woman's situation in life. I should like to be told why chemistry, geography, algebra, languages, & the whole circle of arts and sciences, are not as becoming in her as a man? I cannot say replied the gentleman, that they are entirely unbecoming; but I think a very little will answer the purpose. In my opinion a woman's knowledge of chemistry should extend no further than to the melting of butter; her geography should extend no further than a thorough acquaintance with every hole and corner of the house; her algebra to keeping an exact account of the expences of the family; and as for tongues, heaven knows that one is enough in all conscience, and the less use she makes of it the better.

BANK ARRANGEMENTS.

Several of the Baltimore banks have resolved to take notes of all the specie paying banks of Maryland and the district of Columbia: and it was expected that in a few days, the notes of all the Virginia and several of the Pennsylvania banks would also be received. This determination on the part of the Baltimore banks must be highly advantageous to the farmer as well as the merchant; and we should rejoice if our banks could pursue a similar course in relation to Carolina notes. By the bye, who are the notes of the North Carolina bank called by the brokers *uncurrent*, when they are the only paper currency we possess?

Pet. Rep.

A HINT—Delinquent subscribers in this country, will shortly have an opportunity afforded them of transmitting us the amount due from each, by their neighbours, who may attend the approaching Superior and County Courts. Judging from the former punctuality of many of our country friends, we reasonably conclude, nothing but an opportunity has been wanting, we present them to avail themselves of such as will be offered.

EDITOR RECORDER.

DIED—On Blount's Creek, 4th inst., much lamented by his parents and other relations, JOSEPH ROSS HANRAHAN DELANY, youngest son of Mr. Terence Delany.

WEEKLY NEWS.

Arrived.

Sch. Deborah, Calvin, Merchandise to Burbank & Potts & others. New York.
" Proxy, Cook, Merchandise to R. Tannhill, & others. Do.
" Mary Ann, Farrow, Friendship, Farrow, Friendship, Farrow, Do. Do.
" Cleared. None.

5 CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the 18th ult. an indentured apprentice named

WHITMILL CLARK; He is about 15 years old, and was raised in Hertford County, this State, whether it is expected he has gone.

All persons are forewarned from harboring, employing or carrying off said apprentice under the penalty of the law.

JOHN HODGES.

Oct. 10, 1823.—3w414

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For sale at this Office.

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JOHN HODGES,

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RTICLES

s Office.

JOSEPH S. HOMES,



The Subscribers

RESPECTFULLY inform the public
that they have entered into Copartnership
under the firm of

HAVENS & SMITH,
and have just arrived from New-York, and
are now opening in the Store recently occi-
pated by G. H. Congleton, nearly oppo-
site the store of Messrs. Barbark & Potts,
a general assortment of most staple articles,

AMONGST WHICH,

ARE THE FOLLOWING

Superior Fr. Brandy & Holland Gin,
New-Orleans Sugar & Molasses,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Northern Gin, Whiskey & Brandy,
Best Porter, Apples & Raisins,
Cheese & Butter for family use,
Coffee, Tea, Madeira Wine, and Groceries
in general,

Best Sweets & English Iron,
Casting (pots, ovens, skillets, firedogs, &c.)
Bolt & Spike rod, German & English Steel,
Cut and wrought Nails, Axes, Spades and
Shovels,

Hardware, amongst it Stock & Pad Locks,

Files of every description,

✓ Cut and Hand Saws, Augers, Chizzles,
and Hammers,

Powder, Eng. & American, Shot,

Ladies' & Gent. leather & morocco Shoes

and Pumps, of sup. qualities.

Crockery and Glass Ware, Jugs,

Super. Flour, Pork, Ship & Pilot Bread,

Ship Chandlery in general.

JONATHAN HAVENS,

JAMES H. SMITH.

Oct. 2, 1823.—tf'13

In addition to the above, JUST RECEIVED

PER THE SCHOONER DEBORAH,

Turks Island Salt,
Irish Potatoes,
Spurmaceti (winter strained,) Paint & Train
Oils,

Eng. White Lead, Verdigris in oil,

Together with a general assortment of
Paints,

Paint Brushes of every description,

White wash do.

Good assortment of Coopers' & Carpenters'

Tools,

S by 10, & 10 by 12 Glass, Brooms,

Butter Crackers for family use,

Fashionable fur'd Hats, Wool do.

Spikes assorted sizes, flooring Brads,

Tin-ware, Dark Lanterns,

Cordage,

Britannia Tea Pots of superior quality,

Supersfine and fine Broad Cloths,

Sattinet, Cassinet,

Swansdown,

Flannel,

Baize,

Cotton Shirting,

White Homespun,

Striped and Plaid do.

Oziburg,

Cravats,

Calico,

Silk,

Flag Handkerchiefs,

Bombazets,

Hose, & 1-2 do.

Dogskin & Woodstock Gloves of superi-

or quality:

Also,

A quantity of superior

MOLASSES, by the

Hhd. or Barrel, on the most

reasonable terms.

Every accommodation and

attention will be given and paid

to the convenience and dis-

patch of their water customers.

HAVENS & SMITH,

Oct. 16.—tf'15.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, Executor to the
last Will & Testament of Isaac Nobles, dec.
is now ready and desirous of closing the
business of said Estate, the heirs who have
not received their distributive shares, are

therefore noticed, that unless they come

forward within the proper time, their parts

will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN NOBLES.

Beaufort County, Sept. 23, 1823.—3ipd'13

Cabinet and Venitton Blind MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave
to inform the inhabitants of this place, that
he has commenced the above business; op-

posite Capt. Gallagher's Tavern, & hopes

to merit a share of public patronage.

EDWARD LONG.

Washington, August, 1823.—tf'14.

PRINTING.

In general neatly executed at

this Office.

The Subscribers

RESPECTFULLY inform the public
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Hardware, amongst it Stock & Pad Locks,

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White wash do.

Good assortment of Coopers' & Carpenters'

Tools,

S by 10, & 10 by 12 Glass, Brooms,

Butter Crackers for family use,

Poetry.

IVE SEEN.

I've seen at morn, a stainless sky,
A heaven as blue as beauty's eye ;
But long ere noon destruction's form
Was riding on the whirlwind storm.
I've seen the bark with snowy sail
Ride proudly on the swelling gale ;
I've turn'd again—the mountain wave
Was wreathing o'er her coral grave.
I've seen the gay and laughing bride,
With health and splendor at her side ;
I've look'd again—the wedding ring
Was rapt in death's cold covering.
I've seen the hero's tyrant brow
Environ'd with the laurel bough ;
But ah ! oblivion's sable pall
Has dimm'd the blooming coronal.
And such is life—a changing scene—
Its blisses “few and far between,”
To-day the sunshine of delight—
To-morrow, wretchedness and night.
How many bards have sung of youth,
When all was novelty and truth ;
And deck'd in garb of fairy dress
Its days of light and loveliness.
Reverse the picture—time will show
Its flitting shades of joy and wo ;
And though its smiles are bright to-day,
To-morrow sees them fade away.

CHANCE.

“Tis priestcraft all,” the impious atheist cries,
“The world was made by chance—the Bible lies !”
“Tis useless such assertions to repel ;
But what if chance has also made a hell ?

Lines sent with a couple of ducks to a patient, by the late Dr. Jenner.

I've despatched, my dear Madam, this scrap of a letter,
To say that Miss —— is very much better ;
A regular Doctor no longer she lacks,
And therefore I've sent her a couple of Quacks.

Ye different sects who all declare,
Lo ! Christ is here or Christ is there,
Your Stronger proofs divinely give,
And shew us where the Christians live.

Anecdotes.

An Irishman, going into a shoe store, enquired if the shoemaker would make him a *nate* pair of brogues? The shoemaker, also a Hibernian, asked “have you got your measure about you?”—Patrick, hastily rising up, replied, “Oh, faith, I've left it at home!” and went out of the door.

A FIG OUTWITTED.

Matthews, in one of his entertainments, raises a hearty laugh, by telling the following story of an Irishman driving a pig:—Matthews asked the Irish bogtrotter where he was taking the pig? and the following colloquy ensues: Speak lower, your honor; pray speak lower. Why should I speak lower, as I only ask you whether you are driving the pig? Speak lower. What reason can you have for not answering so trifling a question?—Why, sure, I would answer your swate honor any thing, but I am afraid he'll have me. What then? Then he'll not go, for I am taking him to Cork, but making him believe he's going to Fermoy!

From Thatchers Military Journal.

CAPTAIN HOUDIN,

(Commonly pronounced UDANG.)

Is a Frenchman of singular manners and character, and ludicrous in his personal appearance; being rather tall, but slender. His features are sharp and irregular; complexion dark, with small jet black eyes. His long hair is brought in a braid to the top of his head, which is constantly covered with powder. He is never seen without his small sword, nor in conversation without a display of vanity & affectation. He converses in broken English, with rapid articulation, often perverting words from their legitimate meanings.

Dr. Thomas' and Udang have at command an inexhaustible fund of merriment and humour; and Udang once said to the Doctor, “You can take me off better than I can myself.” On a return from Boston, 1780, he related some incidents that occurred to him, which have frequently been repeated to aid in festive mirth. Some wag, knowing his vanity, and affection of consequence, had employed a negro wench to make a familiar address to him in some public place. This was a severe mortification, and destroyed all the comfort of his visit. In answer to an inquiry how he liked Boston, this vexation was uppermost in his mind: “I like Boston very well, all but one d——d Madame Nig.” On being pressed further, he relates the particulars with the action and irritation that the reality occasioned. “One gentleman said to me, ‘Will you take a walk to de market?’—‘twas one very fine market—de poult, de geese, ebery ting—one very fine assortment. Dere it was, I hear somebody say behind, ‘How do you do, Capt. Udang?’ I look

round; one black bish say again, (making reverence,) “I hope you're well Capt. Udang”—Who be you, speak to me in de market?” “You forget,” she say, “I was your sweetheart in 77? Hol your tongue you d——d rascal bish you speak to me in de market when I wid gentlemen, I cut off your head, I will, you rascal whench! I was so ashamed, I put de hat over my eyes, and run right home tro' five thousand peoples. Next day, some gentlemen tell me who own de black bish dat spoke to me in de market, and advise me to tell de mistress. I go to de house, and knock, knock—By, by, door open—*How you do, Captain Udang?*” De same black bish rascal dat spoke to me in de market. “Who own you?—tell your mistress one gentleman officer wish to see her.” Madame, say I, “do you own dat d——d Madame, Nig, dat spoke to me in de market?” She say, “if you had not been too familiar with my negro woman, she would not spoke to you in the market.” I say, “Yo be ore d——d rascal yourself, Madame.”

Miscellaneous.

THE VILLAGE PRINTER.

“Who seeks to please all men each way,
And not himself offend ;
He may begin his work to-day,
But God knows when twill end.”—*Old Epigram.*

A doctor, a schoolmaster, and a printer, are three as prominent essentials to the establishment of a village of the first class, as a squire, a tavern, and a blacksmith are to one of the fourth or fifth. The printer in the primitive times of our country was usually left out, but riper age and the general diffusion of light brought him gradually into the service, and increased his character and estimation so much, that he has at least become of as vital consequence as either of the others. If time allowed of comments of this sort, I might be led to say that I view this symptom of the genius of our countrymen as a trait of great and unquestionable promise in a political and moral point of view. But with these things I have nothing to do, and therefore leave the subject as I found it.

In a respectable village which was growing into notice, and which was located not many miles from the Susquehanna, some years ago, the inhabitants being stricken with the prevalent sentiment, erected a press, and procured from the city a genuine graduate of the type, to take charge of the concern. This was the first introduction our Hero, Will Sutton, had to the country. He was young, and withal, an honest and ingenious youth, of a mild and gentle temper, and but little skilled in the intrigue and deception so current in the world, with which his hasty transit from the shackles of apprenticeship to the post of a publisher and an editor, had allowed him no time to shake hands. Flattered by the blaze of what looked like the opening of a splendid prospect, he, soon after he entered on his new duties relieved the original proprietors of their burden, and assumed the responsibility of the concern himself.

To become popular, in other words to please every one, is, perhaps, the first aim and the freshest hope of every inexperienced and virtuous mind. It was so beautiful in theory, & the road appears at first so plain and easy that he never dreams of difficulty in succeeding in the practice. Will determined therefore to take every body's advice, & wherever advice clashed, to choose the medium between the two extremes.

He commenced his paper by giving the greatest variety possible, and proferring the most liberal terms, as much as to say, pay me when and how you can; people were pleased with the first numbers, and many good folks took him at his word, and sent in their names. He set this down as ample promise of future success, and built abundant hopes upon it, but sundry printed, written and verbal lampoons soon roused him from his dreaming; one of his brother printers not far distant had lost a subscriber or two through his agency, and, as his body was out of reach, his equitable neighbor contented himself with a desperate attempt to slip the noose round his character, and hang it up to infamy. This was the first move that honest Will saw through which staggered his faith and weakened his credulity.

He rubbed his eyes & looked at it a moment, then concluded sagely, if I offend but this fellow, whose motives are broad and palpable, and who cannot deceive others, I may still accomplish my aim; I'll set him down as a cypher. I'll still be popular. Two or three weeks elapsed, however, and the buzz of a hundred busy friends began to hum upon his ear—too much of this—too much of that, and not enough of another description of matter; he listened—he was perplexed—it was the medium he had been pursuing; how should he now act. He at last made up his mind; wholly excluded

the description of matter that had the fewest advocates, and increased the quantum of other kinds; a dozen or two were still left complainants, and as he could do nothing with them he set them down as cyphers with the printer; with these exceptions he still resolved to please every body.

Next came in one of his worthy neighbors with a lampoon in his hand for an enemy of his, and politely requested its insertion. Sutton saw a dangerous prediction staring him in the face. If he published it, he should make a powerful man & a host of connexions his enemies—he reasoned the matter over with himself, and concluded to refuse it an insertion. The author became outrageous; he and his friends turned their faces against the printer, and poor Will was soon compelled to add at least a half dozen cyphers to his already lengthened row. Before this circumstance had become cool on his memory, a flock of birds flew across the village, and the opinions of the people became divided on the question whether they were wild ducks or wild geese. Sutton published the fact and gave his opinion that they were ducks; the geese party called him a fool, a catch-penny, a strangler, and a puppy; in almost despair he added a dozen and a half cyphers to the account he was keeping. But when he looked at that account even now, it bore a small proportion to the population of the country, and he concluded that he would at least eventually please a great majority of the people if he could not succeed with all.

Even in this, however, he was unfortunately disappointed; elections times came on; there were two candidates for governor, and Sutton was put completely at his wits' end. He knew neither of the candidates; to the matter of their politics, as they were both represented to be plain, honest, sterling patriots, he could not conjure up an objection, and both parties demanded his exclusive assistance. What was to be done? he stood neutral a little while, until he found himself rapidly going out of favour with both parties. The crisis demanded a change of policy. He accordingly made a bold push and sided with the strongest party, consequently he broke with all the others, made a few warm friends and very many bitter enemies. Will saw now the blighting of all his prospects he did not change his resolution however, but confined his hopes to the pleasing of the party whose cause he espoused. Surely, he thought as he sighed over these vicissitudes, I shall keep these for whom I have made this great sacrifice, in my interest, and ensure their good will.

But the time now drew nigh, when, to please his creditors, it was necessary to collect all the money due from his customers. He owed for paper, and ink, and rent and types and press; and these must be paid for. The collector was rigged off, and sent on the rounds; two weeks brought him back—with about ten per cent on his accounts, and with the news that Messrs. A. B. and C. &c. including a hundred or two names, wished their papers stopped if they were to be dunned in this way.

“Alas,” said Will as he sat down in his office door, in utter despondency, “is this the end of all my care, and mortification. In striving to please all I have offended all.”

But honest Will Sutton's is not a solitary case.—This brief chapter of a printer's trials will be recognized at this day by some of the craft, though Bill is under the marble, and his office turned into a huckster shop.

Religious.

WHOLESOME SUGGESTIONS.

ON PRAYING

FOR THE MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

It is deemed wholly unnecessary to enter into a detailed statement of the benefits which would result to a sinful world, if christians were faithful in the discharge of this duty. Suffice it to say, that the preaching of the gospel is the grand instrument by which God ordinarily effects the conversion of sinners. “How shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard, and how shall they hear without preacher?” And as praying for ministers is a means of increasing their gifts, their zeal, their faithfulness, it, of course, has a tendency to give great efficacy to their labors for the edification & increase of the church, and for the awakening and conversion of sinners. Indeed the Holy Scriptures and the history of the church unitedly establish our conviction, that it is in answer to the prayers of his people, that God makes his gospel life and power; it is in answer to their prayers, that He pours out his spirit; and “revives his work in the midst of the years.”

The duty which has been imperfectly considered in these papers, is one, in the performance of which, Protestant Episco-

prians, above all other people, should be found faithful, because it is so frequently commended to their attention in our service. The church, well knowing the usefulness of ministers depends, altogether upon their being qualified, by the grace of God, for the discharge of their holy duties, has set apart four seasons of the year for imploring, by fasting and prayer, God's grace and blessing upon those who are called to serve in the sacred ministry. Would to God that these seasons were as piously observed as they were wisely appointed!

And never does the church lose sight of the vast importance of praying for the ambassadors of Christ. Whenever we join in the stated services of morning and evening prayer, she requires us to intreat the “ Almighty and everlasting God, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, to send down upon our bishops and other clergy, and upon the congregations committed to their charge, the healthful spirit of his grace, & to pour upon them continually, the dew of his blessing.” Whenever we use the litany, that most solemn and interesting of our common services, she teaches us to “ beseech the good Lord that it would please him to illuminate all bishops, priests and deacons with true knowledge and understanding of His word, that both by their preaching and living, they may set it forth and show it accordingly.” And substantially the same prayer is put into our mouths at every celebration of the holy communion.

Fellow churchmen, let your hearts be in unison with your lips, in the use of these spiritual and charitable petitions, and show that you enter into the spirit of them, by offering up petitions of the same import in your domestic devotions. Knowing that the harvest is great and the faithful laborers are few, pray ye the Lord of the harvest to send faithful laborers into his vineyard.

Fervently entreat that none may enter the ministry who will be “blind leaders of the blind,”—that none may be ordained to any holy function but those who are “called of God,” and “moved, by the Holy Ghost to take upon them” the arduous but glorious office. Pray for the chief ministers of Christ's visible kingdom, that they may all be men of God, replenished with a double portion of the Holy Spirit, and no less distinguished by their zeal in defence of the truth, the purity of their hearts, and the usefulness of their lives, than they are by their elevation and dignity in the church. Pray for the ministers of the gospel of all denominations, that they may be endowed with “power from on high,” preach the whole truth as it is in Jesus, and be honored instruments of building up the redeemer's kingdom. When you hear that a man of God has devoted himself to the service of Christ among the heathen, and with his life in his hand, has taken leave of all the sweet endearments of home, and the comforts of civilized society, for the purpose of carrying glad tidings of redeeming love to the habitations of cruelty and the benighted corners of the earth, let your fervent prayers accompany him: beseech God to shield his life from danger, to fill him with faith and the Holy Ghost, and make him eminently successful in turning thousands from dumb idols to the service of the living God. Whenever you are about to enter the sanctuary, let your cries ascend to God for a blessing on him who is to speak to you in the words of eternally life; pray that he may come in the fulness of the blessings of the gospel of Christ.” And while a fellow sinner speaking to you as an ambassador of heaven, often intreat God to bless his own ordinance, & make the word “a savour of life unto life, and not a savour of death unto death.”

Would all christians enter upon the full and faithful discharge of this duty, O, what a blessed change would be speedily produced! The spirit of primitive christianity would return to the altars from whence she has been so long discarded. Wherever ministers preached, the word would be attended with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. Zion would rise and put on her beautiful garments. The triumphs of redeeming mercy would be extended on every side. “The priest would be clothed in righteousness, and the people would shout aloud for joy.”

A Churchman of the Old school.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

PITT COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

AUGUST SESSIONS, 1828.

John Kitterill et al., vs.

Noah Kitterill.

Jethro Kitterill et al., vs.

Noah Kitterill.

O RDERED that publication be made in the American Recorder for 8 months that Noah Kitterill appear and answer or Judgment will be taken by default.

GEORGE EVANS, C.J.

Prs Fee \$5.—3=497

VOL. VIII]

POLY

The New York Rochester

Lowing comment to a

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